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the class-room, but it includes that kind of discipline which moulds and refines the character and tends to make the young man independent and self-reliant. And such an education, in our opinion, can never be obtained in an institution founded for a purely selfish purpose, and whose great object is to make proselytes of its pupils.

BEFORE going into hysterics over the proposal to let the municipal abattoir to private parties, would it not be well to go coolly into the merits of the question and see what the results will be? Monopolies are certainly bad in principle, though they are not infrequently very beneficial in practice. If it is the idea of creating a great monopoly which is so repugnant, then the present system is equally condemnable on the same grounds, and the only logical result is open competition. As between the two monopolies in question, that of a private firm and that of the municipality, there ought to be no hesitation whatever in choosing. The administration of the abattoir by the municipal government of this city has been slovenly, imperfect, costly and most scandalous. The people have derived the minimum of benefit from it, while the aldermen have been again and again implicated in corrupt schemes and impositions for their own private advantage. The charges against one of these councils for levying private taxes on the cattle merchants for certain men, is assuredly not forgotten! It has been the uniform testimony ever since the abattoir was located at Santa Cruz and placed under the control of the municipal council, that it has been badly administered and has been a hot-bed of jobbery and corruption. Every hot season has been marked by universal complaints of bad beef, strikes have been frequent because of the non-payment of wages to the laborers, and periodical scandals have been brought to light by the disputes between the cattle merchants and the aldermen. There has not been one single creditable feature in the whole business. If now we can gain a better administration of this important service by turning it over to one, two, or a dozen private individuals, what good reason is there for not doing it? If such a monopoly will give us a better and cheaper supply of beef, if it will give us improved means of transportation, and if it will put an end to the jobbery and scandals which have made the Santa Cruz abattoir a disgrace to the city, why not accept the offer at once? It is certainly infinitely better and more honorable for a private contractor to make money out of such a service, than for an alderman! It may be prejudicial perhaps to the interests of the parasites who are now living upon this service, and who are compelling us to pay 600 to 700 reis for beef in order that they may live luxuriously and display themselves before their victims, but we have still to learn that there are any vested rights accruing to such a class. Cheap and wholesome food is a prime necessity, and the best means of procuring it is the one to be commended.

THE news from Europe during the past week in regard to the failure of the wheat crop in Russia, the prohibition on further exportation of cereals from that country, and the agitation in Germany over the prospects of a bread famine, ought to arouse some inquiry down here as to the probable effect of this state of things on the people of Brazil. There is no doubting the proposition that the great majority of the people in this country are living well up to the limit of their means. A great part of their food is imported and is now exceptionally dear. Even domestic products are held at abnormally high prices. The effect of the wheat crop failure in Russia and the total withdrawal of that product from the markets of the world, will tend to largely increase the price of cereals in all other countries, and Brazil, being a large consumer, will have to suffer with the rest. If we are to have dearer bread and cheaper money at one and the same time, much suffering must surely follow, and this so soon after a political revolution is naturally dangerous. In view of the possible effects of this impending rise in the price of bread, would it not be wise to begin now to prepare for it? Some of the burdens which now weigh upon the Brazilian people ought to be removed. The state has no urgent need to spend large sums of money on armies and navies; let that money be left with the people through a diminution in taxes. Every encouragement should be at once given to the culti-

vation of food products, and to that end the public lands should be thrown open to actual settlers on the most liberal scale. The small farmer who will raise beans, fruits, vegetables and poultry for market, should be assisted as a public benefactor, for the results of his labor must tend to give us better and cheaper food, which in its turn will give us a better and more contented race of people. It would be a wise measure to at once abolish the import duties on all food products, no matter where they come from nor what their character may be. Every inter-state tax and every municipal tax on the trade in food products and on their consumption, should also be abolished, for they are obstacles to the development of the country even in the best of times. Another measure of assistance would be a reduction in the costs of transportation, which would serve to bring distant producers into the market. All these measures ought to encourage production as well as to reduce the costs of food products, and thus make the country at large less dependent upon foreign producers and, therefore, less subject to the calamitous influence of a wheat-crop failure in a country like Russia.

THE rejection of the Montevideo treaty for the settlement of the Missions boundary question, which occurred on the 10th instant, was long since considered a foregone conclusion. The treaty was never popular in Brazil. Fortunately there is no danger of a rupture of friendly relations with the Argentines on this account, for neither country is in a good condition for an armed struggle. The question now arises as to what step will next be taken in the negotiations. There is a general opinion that the dispute will now be referred to the President of the United States, as provided for in the preceding treaty, but it is an open question whether this can be done. In the judgment of some, the celebration of the Montevideo treaty not only superseded the preceding treaty, but rendered it null and void.

SOME weeks ago a news item was published in these columns to the effect that an application had been presented to the government for lands on the part of 5,000 Australians who propose to settle in Brazil to engage in sheep and cattle raising. Up to the present moment no answer whatever has been given to the application, although hints have been given that the reply would be unfavorable. In view of this probable action, it may not be inopportune to point out just what the minister of agriculture is doing. Owing to local and political causes the small landowners and laborers in various parts of Australia have become discontented and desire to leave the country. The laws of the country specially favor the large landowners and they are therefore able to impose conditions on their poorer neighbors and on their laborers which the latter consider unjust and highly prejudicial to their interests. They have therefore resolved to remove to some colony, or country, where the conditions are more favorable to the interests of small proprietors, and have accordingly formed an association, representing about 5,000 families, for that purpose. They are all steady, industrious people, experienced sheep and cattle raisers, and are all, moreover, provided with money. A better class of immigrants could not possibly be found. And yet, an application for lands and the favors generally accorded to immigrants has been permitted to lie in the department of agriculture six weeks, or more, without an answer, and an intimation has been given that the application will be declined. Had it been the scheme of some speculator to bring out some thousands of worthless vagabonds picked up in the slums of European cities, for the purpose of doing menial service on the estates of the land barons of S. Paulo, Minas and Rio, it is needless to say that the proposal would have been promptly accepted. But, in the opinion of the government, small proprietors and stock-raisers of Anglo-Saxon blood are not wanted, for their coming will fill no favored speculator's pocket and their labor will enrich none of the great landowners who have thus far enjoyed so disproportionate a share of the protection and privileges granted in this country. The Australian wants to own his own land and manage his own affairs, and in doing so will enrich and strengthen the country through the industries which he will found and maintain. He will be an independent, self-reliant and courageous citizen, jealous

of his own rights and interests, and impatient of paternal control. A better citizen it will be difficult to find, but for all that the minister apparently does not want him.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—In July 5000 persons arrived in Argentina and 9000 left.

—Gold was quoted at \$20.05 per sovereign in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo in July amounted to \$646,749.77.

—Another 18g defalcation has been discovered at Buenos Aires—this time in the direct tax department.

—The English Bank of the River Plate in Montevideo is now redeeming the 10\$ notes of its currency issue.

—The British gunboat *Espejo* has arrived at Montevideo with the 35 tons of silver said to be for the purchase of the *Agula*.

—The radical section of the Union Civica has nominated Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen for the Argentine presidency, and D. Juan Gorro for the vice-presidency.

—A telegram of the 14th says that swarms of locusts have made their appearance in Argentina. Fancy their disappointment on learning that Juarez Celman had preceded them.

—The Argentine Senate has approved a project for the creation of a Banco del Nacion Argentina, and for the liquidation of the Banco Nacional. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

—The feeling in Buenos Aires against the Chilean government has become so bitter that serious results are feared. It is believed that the Chilean revolutionists will soon be recognized as belligerents.

—Our "republican" neighbors in Chili are evidently having a good time of it. The police have prohibited railway passengers from carrying anything whatever in their hands. Chili will soon be enjoying pretty much the same kind of liberty that is to be found in Russia.

—The foreign commerce of Uruguay in 1890, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:

	1889	1890
Importation.....	\$36,823,563	\$32,364,627
Exportation.....	\$25,954,107	\$29,085,519
Total.....	\$62,777,670	\$61,450,146
Total decrease in 1890,		\$1,327,524

—A strange thing has happened in Buenos Aires respecting the Cleary English opera company. The *B. A. Standard* has refused to insert the announcements of the company, on the ground that the performances are *impropro*. Yet this paper, prize on the company when here last year, and still continues to insert the announcements of French, Italian and variety companies, the performances of which are far from irreproachable. —*Montevideo Times*, August 4th.

—The Diario states that the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies will recommend the issue of notes for \$50,000,000 m/n in order to establish the "Bank of the Argentine Nation." These notes are to be withdrawn and destroyed when the amount has been subscribed for shares by the public. The National Bank is to be liquidated, and its notes and those of some other banks are to be withdrawn. The *moneda* of five years for the Provincial Bank is to be sanctioned. The committee will also recommend the sanction of the bill rejected by both chambers, relating to the Bank of Cordoba. —*B. A. Herald*.

—The sale of the steamer *Agula* to the Chilean government has been completed, the purchase price, \$140,000, having been paid in drafts on London accepted by Messrs. Rothschild, to whom the 35 tons of silver, which it is stated are on board the British gunboat *Espejo*, belong. (The fact that the silver is the property of Messrs. Rothschild explains why the gunboat took charge of it.) The *Agula* is of 1200 registered tons and can carry 2000 soldiers. She will receive at Montevideo four Krupp guns and six mitrailleuses, and will stay there until the *Erasmus* arrives to escort her to Valparaiso. It is stated that the steamer cost Messrs. Lavarello only £60,000, so they have done a good stroke of business. The crew of the *Agula*, having refused to serve under the Chilean government, were to be landed. —*B. A. Herald*.

—The run on the London Bank of the River Plate, which was initiated on Tuesday afternoon, continued yesterday with great violence, despite the notices in the morning papers showing that there were no grounds for alarm. The bank opened its doors half an hour before the usual time and was quickly besieged by persons desirous of converting notes or cashing cheques. The crowd was so great that after a time only persons with cheques were admitted, the note holders being despatched to the British, London and Brazilian, or Anglo-Argentine banks, all of which had kindly undertaken to assist in the conversion of notes and were consequently thronged with people. The neighborhood of the four banks, all in a stone's throw of each other, was crowded all day, many being drawn there by curiosity. Extra policemen were on duty in the banks and the neighborhood, but there was no attempt at disorder. We understand that the cheques were mostly those on minor current accounts and small deposits at sight. It is needless to say that every claim was met without hesitation, extra clerks being laid on to facilitate despatch. Towards the afternoon the run sensibly diminished in violence, and it was found possible to close the doors of the bank about half-past three, all present being attended to by four o'clock. —*Montevideo Times*, Aug. 5th.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th says that the Argentine wheat crop is good this year. This will be of incalculable benefit to that country.

—Signs of the times of crisis may be noticed in the increased number of houses, shops and business premises to let, while in every branch of business the lowering of wages, reduction of hands and general economy are the order of the day. Even the butchers have been petitioning the municipality for a reduction of the taxes levied upon them. But though they obtain the concession they request, it does not at all follow that meat will become cheaper. On the contrary, while wages are being lowered the prices of articles of consumption in general are being raised. The vendors ascribe this to the increased custom house dues. In some instances this is doubtless correct but many articles have risen in price which have not been affected by the new duty tariffs, such articles can be purchased at varying prices at different shops, dear at some and cheap at others, by those who take the trouble to seek them out. —*Uruguay News*, August 9th.

—We received yesterday a letter enquiring the number of British residents in the city and suburbs. The municipal returns show the death-rate to be about 18 British in 1,000 deaths, from which it might be inferred that our community formed nearly 2 per cent of the total, that is about 10,000 souls. But as infants form about one-fourth of Argentines, it would be safer to take the marriage-rate as a guide. The latest returns we have seen show that the marriages of British are 2½ per cent of the total. On this basis we should estimate the actual British population as follows:—

Males.....	7,200
Females.....	5,300
Total.....	12,500

This is exclusive of the children of British subjects born in the country, who probably number 18,000. Thus the number of persons in Buenos Aires and suburbs whom we would call British, including Anglo-Argentines, can hardly fall short of 30,000. The Irish population in the province is generally supposed to number 10,000, or including children about 20,000. The Scotch rural population is probably 2,000, or including children 6,000. To the above may be added 2,000 British subjects in the provinces, or 4,000 including children. In the whole republic say 26,000 born British subjects, or 70,000 including children; the latter would be 2 per cent of the total population. —*B. A. Standard*.

—We have said more than once that the open corruption in every branch of Argentine administration during the Celman regime was almost without historic parallel, and we have also insistently urged that until the notorious public thieves are prosecuted and punished, the whole nation stands implicated in their dishonesty, and neither merits nor is likely to receive confidence. In fact this imputation of public dishonesty, in which all seem struck by "the paralysis of complicity," extends throughout the River Plate and is becoming a bye-word among European nations. Until it is cleared away there is little hope of solid advancement. This scandalous misapplication of public money, in bringing about the present crisis, has affected many nationalities besides the Argentines, and however patient the latter may show themselves under robbery or however reluctant to punish the thieves, it is not likely that the English, French, Germans, Belgians and others will be so acquiescent. The foreign stake in Argentina is even greater than that of the Argentines themselves, and the conviction is daily gaining ground in all parts that the time has arrived when the foreigners must use their weight and influence to bring about a better state of administrative affairs and a higher standard of morality than the Argentines seem able to secure by themselves. Hal Europe is suffering through the Argentine crisis, and it is time something was done. —*Montevideo Times*, July 30.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUGUST 8. —*Senate*.—Senator Pinheiro Guedes introduced a bill regulating the appointment and removal of public employees. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Vianini and Barão opposed the bill for organizing the federal district of Rio de Janeiro and Deputy Thomaz Delino defended it. On motion of Deputy Aristides Lobo the Chamber resolved to meet on Monday in secret session for the purpose of discussing the boundary treaty with Argentina. Deputy José Bevilacqua moved to amend the bill for pensioning the ex-Emperor so as to reduce the amount of the pension from 120,000\$ to 50,000\$.

AUGUST 10. —*Senate*.—The bill from the Chamber of Deputies for limiting the powers of governors of states was referred to the committee on legislation. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The boundary treaty with Argentina was rejected, in secret session, by 142 votes to 5.

AUGUST 11. —*Senate*.—The Senate passed a motion to inquire of the government whether the governor of Goyaz, in view of the express declaration of 24 members of the state legislature that they had not resigned, continues to consider their seats vacant and whether, having discovered that he was mistaken, has annulled his illegal order for an election for filling their seats. Senator João Neiva offered a substitute bill on compulsory retirement of military officers. The bill regulating grants of public lands passed in 1st discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Epitacio Pessoa spoke amidst constant interruptions, in defence of Barão de Lucena. A bill was introduced for exempting from import duty common salt, bagging, tin plate, soldering material, wire and accessory articles for wire fences. The bill for granting a pension of 120,000\$ per annum to the ex-Emperor was passed, all amendments being rejected. Deputy Serzedello and others offered an amendment to the bill fixing the pay of the President and Vice-President of the republic. The amendment fixes the pay of the vice president at 40,000\$ per annum.

AUGUST 12.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti defended the administrative reorganization bill on the ground of economy. Senator Campos Salles said that it is not yet possible to adopt a policy of strict economy. The country is still in an experimental state, and before attempting to reduce expenses to the lowest possible point it is necessary to wait and see what expenditures are necessary. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Goncalo do Lago moved to inquire whether the government has complied with the terms of the contract with B. Dixon Armstrong for boring artesian wells in the state of Ceará. The contractor, he says, has imported a great deal of machinery which is detained in the Ceará custom-house. A telegram was received from the president of the state legislature of Mato Grosso communicating that the state has been definitely organized. Deputy Severino Vieira moved that the Chamber take into consideration the credentials of Dr. Aristides Osório de Queiroz, deputy elect from Bahia. Deputy Caniba moved the bill prohibiting the use of titles and decorations. Deputy Moniz Freire defended the bill which, he says, is the natural sequence of Art. 72 § 2 of the constitution.

AUGUST 13.—*Senate*.—The administrative reorganization bill was voted with amendments that alter considerably the original draft of the bill. The Senate rejected the substitute voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the Senate bill on incompatibility. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Vinhas offered a motion signed by himself and other deputies asking for a copy of the proposal of Visconde de Leopoldina and Visconde de Carvalhães for supplying the market with beef. In defending the motion he said that the people are now suffering as they never suffered before. The price of articles of prime necessity has doubled. Fresh beef is selling at 780 and 800 reis per kilo. At Santa Cruz there are only 900 head of cattle for supplying with beef the whole population. And in the midst of this suffering the municipal council is preparing to create a monopoly in the meat supply. The present political and economic crisis is the worst through which this country has ever passed, and in saying this the evidence, declared the speaker, is above suspicion, for he is not a "Sebastianist," but a republican who risked his life on the 15th of November. Deputy Carvalhães introduced a bill on port dues at Santos. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the financial state of the country which, he says, the minister of finance fails to comprehend. He appealed to the minister to deliver his portfolio to some one who can save the country. The recent contract with the Banco da Republica for the redemption of treasury notes is, he says, a blunder that threatens the country with ruin. He asked the minister to annul the contract and reorganize the bank. A bill signed by Rio Grande do Sul deputies was introduced for raising the duty on jerked beef to 80 reis per kilo and exempting from duty common salt, wire for fences and tin plate. The same deputies introduced a bill appropriating 1,200,000\$ for establishing two model stock farms and two other model farms in Rio Grande do Sul. The motion of Deputy Severino Vieira for taking into consideration the credentials of a deputy elect from Bahia was, after a heated debate, rejected by 82 votes to 54.

AUGUST 14.—*Senate*.—A telegram was received from the president of the state legislature of Mato Grosso congratulating the Senate on the organization of that state. Senator Pinheiro Gueles moved to answer as follows: "The Senate regrets that it cannot accept the congratulations conveyed to it in a telegram from the state of Mato Grosso, sent by a person whose authority it does not recognize, since the assembly over which he presides, having been convened by an act that is null and void, has no legal existence." Senator Generoso Marques opposed the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states. He considers the bill unconstitutional, and maintains that a want of foresight on the part of the framers of the constitution has deprived congress of all power to act in this matter. If the governors have committed abuses, the sufferers must seek redress in the courts of justice. Senators Gil Goulart, Coelho Campos and Aquilino do Amaral defended the bill. He appealed to the Senate in the name of the nation to vote the patriotic bill of the Chamber of Deputies and to display the resolute spirit recently shown by the Paulistas who forced Barão de Lucena to scold his railway grant. He called upon all Brazilians to defend their oppressed countrymen in the weaker states. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Aristides Maia protested against the act of the government in making a grant for extending the Ouro Preto branch railway in Minas Geraes, which he considers an encroachment on the rights of the state. He complained of the collection of taxes on the products of Minas Geraes by Caravelhães, a town in Bahia. A bill was introduced for preventing the theft of cattle and agricultural products and one providing for the families of non-commissioned officers of the navy. Bills for appropriating 300,000\$ for building a post-office and 1,000,000\$ for enlarging the custom-house at Pará were also introduced. A message was received from the President of the republic asking for an appropriation of 5,000,000 for arming and equipping the army. Deputy Alcindo Guanabara protested against the grant made by the general government for a railway connecting the Rio de Janeiro with the station of Commercio. This grant, he says, is an encroachment on the rights of the state and interferes with the latter's plan of railway organization. The delegation of the state in congress is a unit against it, and the state legislature has protested. Deputy Gabino Besouro called attention to the state of affairs in Macéio, where the merchants, for want of gold to pay duties, are unable to withdraw their goods from the custom-house. The bill abolishing the departments of justice and public instruction passed in 1st discussion; the bill fixing the pay of the President and Vice-President of the republic in 2nd discussion; the amnesty bill in 3rd discussion; the Peru boundary treaty bill in 2nd discussion; the telegraph bill in 2nd discussion. The bill on the pay of the President and Vice-President fixes that of the former at 120,000\$ per annum and that of the latter at 36,000\$. Deputy Cantão and Henrique de Carvalho opposed the bill for removing the capital of the republic and Deputy Antão de Faria defended it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Sporadic cases of small-pox have appeared in Taulaté, São Paulo.

—The defalcation of the Juiz de Fora procurador has been found to be 5,261\$278.

—The price of fresh beef has risen to 700 reis per kilo in S. Paulo. So much for speculation!

—The cotton factory at Jundiahi, S. Paulo, which at present has 60 looms, is going to increase the number to 500.

—Police courts have been established in Vassouras, Barra do Piraty, Santa Maria Magdalena, Rezende and Campos.

—A Rio Grande church was broken into on the night of the 1st inst. and robbed of money, silver ware, vestments, etc.

—An exchange and commercial association was established in Campos on the 10th inst. The association has 116 members.

—In the S. Paulo legislature there was introduced on the 11th a bill for the reorganization of the judiciary in that state.

—A bill was introduced in the S. Paulo legislature on the 13th, appropriating 300,000\$ for sanitary improvements.

—It is reported in Rio Grande do Sul that Senator Ramiro Barcellos is going to resign his seat in the Senate.

—The Itatiaia, Sandale and Nossa Senhora da Gloria plantations, near Rezende, have been sold to the Companhia Centros Pastorais for 870,000\$.

—There was frost in the western part of the state of S. Paulo on the 5th inst., but fortunately it does not appear to have caused much damage to crops.

—It is said that a large number of native laborers are emigrating from Bahia to São Paulo, where the opportunities for employment are much better.

—The first trial of the electric light for public illumination purposes in Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, took place on the 17th inst. and is reported to have been a great success.

—The first substitute of the police subdelegado of Barra Mansa, state of Rio de Janeiro, invaded the office of the *corredo* of that place on the 17th and carried off books and papers.

—In the Pernambuco chamber of deputies a resolution was offered on the 11th, for congratulating the government on the rejection of the boundary treaty with Argentina.

—A bill has been introduced in the S. Paulo legislature for guaranteeing 6% interest on the capital of a company for establishing a line of steamers between Santos and New York.

—In the Pernambuco legislature on the 11th a deputy moved that the government should be requested to furnish a copy of the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

—A telegram from Sergipe on Saturday last announces that the printing office of the *Correio* was threatened and that violence was anticipated. The state of affairs in Sergipe is far from hopeful.

—All is not harmony among Gov. Portella's lieutenants. Dr. Laurindo Pitta wishes to organize a party to support the governor, but the *Imprensa*, Portella's organ, objects, very truly remarking that the governor needs no party to support him.

—In the Bahia legislature on the 13th inst. a resolution was introduced for informing the federal congress that the state constitution prohibits the dismemberment of the territory of the state. This resolution was offered in view of the bill in congress in regard to the boundaries of Sergipe.

—According to a news paragraph a prominent São Paulo planter is about to begin the cultivation of *ajofia* on a large scale, employing steam machinery and improved American methods. We have heard of "making hay when the sun shines," but making it by steam is certainly a new thing!

—The state officials up in Amazonas are desperately in need of immigrants. Eight hundred are wanted to work on the public road which is being opened in the Rio Branco district. The immigrants, however, will do well to keep away from the malarial swamps of Amazonas, and leave the Rio Branco road to the native laborer.

—A planter named Leitão, three leagues from Santo Amaro, Bahia, was brutally assassinated and mutilated on the 6th inst. and his house and crops were burned. Three daughters were carried off and his family had to fly for their lives. The police are unable to do anything, it is said, because of the armed bands of *capangas* which dominate the neighborhood.

—The following important telegram was sent on the 24th inst. by the governor of Pará to Barão de Lucena: "I have received to-day your telegrams, delayed, of the 21st, answering mine of the 1st and 12th, in regard to the collection of taxes in conformity with Art. 9 of the constitution and delivery of national property. The decree of the 11th does not entirely settle the question, requiring, as it does, the voting of the budget, a matter belonging entirely to the internal economy of the state and leaving no bearing on the question of the latter's independent organization, which is completed by the promulgation of the constitution and election of governor. I call your enlightened attention to this delicate subject. Since the 6th inst. the state has been collecting the taxes to which Art. 9 of the constitution refers, and has been paying the expenses incurred by the federal government. The constitution gives the government full power to reorganize the state. The budget, re-established by decree of Dec. 26, 1890, is in force for the present fiscal year. I beg that you will instruct the sub-treasury to execute the decree of the 11th without dependence on the voting of a budget."

—The small-pox is decreasing in Ouro Preto and increasing in Ceará.

—A bill for municipal organization has been voted by the Senate of Minas Geraes.

—D. Maria de Lucena Barboza, sister of Barão de Lucena, died in Pernambuco on the 14th.

—The sum of 8,000\$ was spent in S. Paulo on the 14th with the reception of Barão do Alto Marim.

—The chamber of deputies of the state of Rio de Janeiro rejected on the 13th a motion to congratulate congress on the rejection of the boundary treaty.

—A Pará telegram of the 13th to the *Diário do Commercio* says that news has been received from Manaus that Brazilian territory has been invaded by troops from Venezuela.

—An Ouro Preto correspondent of the *Pharos* says that the present legislature of Minas Geraes costs as much in one year as the former provincial assembly used to cost in 20 years.

—In the S. Paulo legislature on the 12th Senator Martin Francisco introduced a bill making an abatement of 50% in the tax on industries and professions for persons who have more than six children.

—The governor of Sergipe is playing the dictator in good style. He has suppressed the normal school and has suppressed a lot of professors in the "atheneum." He has also removed a lot of primary teachers and has dismissed the police officials. The next news we hear will probably be to the effect that half of the population of that state has been sent into exile.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A telegram of the 13th from Juiz de Fora says that if the delay in the delivery of goods shipped on the Central railways continues a few days longer, many bakeries, sugar refineries and other mercantile establishments in that city will be obliged to close their doors.

—The president of Minas Geraes has formally accepted the proposal of the *Empreza de Olvas Patayá* for the construction of a railway from Patayá to Patos. The capital of the road is to be 8,000,000\$, on which the state concedes an interest guarantee.

—Complaints of insufficient train-cars on the Bataical Garden line still continue, but little attention is paid to them. Neither the managers, nor the directors, care whether a man waits half an hour for a seat, or works his passage by clinging to the foot-board.

—The *Journal* of to-day says that the Banco Constructor do Brazil, by virtue of its contract with the Sorocabana railway company, has already made a reconnaissance for the projected line from S. João to Santos. It is expected that the regular surveys will soon be begun.

COFFEE NOTES

—A bill appropriating 70,000\$ for preventing the propagation of disease among coffee trees, has been introduced in the S. Paulo legislature.

—Two individuals have been arrested at Lille, France, for falsifying coffee, using chicory, sugar of iron and flour paste for that purpose. Machinery is used in the manufacture and the result is a very fair imitation.

LOCAL NOTES

—The war officials have ordered a large quantity of small arms and munitions from Europe.

—The *União Federal* says that congress is perfectly aware that the government is inclined to dissolve it.

—The minister of finance has ordered the printing of all state constitutions in one volume at the national printing-office.

—Deputy Aristides Lobo says that he has long foreseen that a restoration of the monarchy would be attempted and has vainly endeavored to warn the government against it.

—As the Club Militar is in opposition to the government, the friends of President Denardo are establishing a new military association which they call the "Gremio Militar Brasileiro."

—There was a fight between soldiers and policemen in Rua Larga S. Joaquin on Sunday night in which several were wounded on both sides. The soldiers were the aggressors.

—The *Diário do Commercio* says that the income of Conte d'Eu is insufficient for the support of himself and family and that he receives pecuniary assistance from his father, Duc de Nemours.

—The Companhia Preditral Urubana Commercio e Industria has published a certificate from Mr. Morris M. Kahn approving its plan of improving the city. In our opinion, nothing more is needed.

—Capt. Oroszimio Moniz Barreto has obtained an exclusive privilege for 34 years for telephone service between this city and Niterói. The two cities are to be connected by a submarine cable.

—By what authority can a minister postpone the departure of a mail steamer. It looks very much as though the government has not yet learned how to respect the rights of private individuals.

—The British consul here, Mr. W. G. Abbott, is winning much praise for his translations from the poet Gonçalves Dias. Mr. Abbott has already published several of these translations in the *Journal do Commercio*.

—The Banco Impulsor is exhibiting plans for a new central market.

—Yesterday's telegrams from Paris report an improvement in the ex-Emperor's health.

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto is still ill at Barbacena, and the date of his return to this capital can not be fixed.

—There were 23 deaths from small-pox in this city on the 16th. Will somebody try to stir up the so-called sanitary authorities?

—There were 13 deaths from small-pox on the 4th inst. and 18 on the 5th. The disease appears to be steadily increasing, but the board of health is still asleep.

—The meeting of the English Reading Club called for Thursday evening next is postponed two weeks because of the absence and engagements of various members.

—It is reported that telegraphic service over the new cable to the United States will be inaugurated September 1st, providing the government gets the land lines ready.

—One of the shareholders of the *Companhia Ar Comprimido* charges that the minutes of various meetings have been falsified, and the police authority has nominated an expert to examine the books.

—A paper in this city claims to be informed that the money required by the Emperor for meeting his expenses is advanced to him by a Portuguese capitalist who, besides, intends to leave his fortune to the Emperor in his will.

—Law No. 2, voted by congress and signed by the President, makes an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies and of the officers of the two houses and for the cost of reporting and publishing the debates of congress.

—Agostinho de Queiroz has declared before the police authorities that the 5,000,000\$ bills, cashed by the Republica and Pariz e Rio banks are simply imaginary and were merely mentioned in the contract in order that he might thereby organize his company.

—The minister of justice has decided that soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by civil courts must be confined in ordinary prisons and not in those of the army. This, he says, is the general rule, which may be exceptionally altered in extraordinary cases.

—Dr. Alvaro Tupper, commissioner of the congressional party in Chile, arrived here on the 5th inst. It is stated that he comes for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain from the Brazilian government recognition of the congressional government as a legitimate.

—The virtuous outcry of the press and the public against the lease of the Santa Cruz abattoir to two capitalists of this city for ten years, has led these two gentlemen to withdraw their proposal. We will continue to protect our leeches and parasites, and to eat dear and bad beef, for a while longer.

—The minister of finance has instructed customs inspectors to dispatch all merchandise from the United States subject to exemptions under the reciprocity treaty on condition that the importer signs an agreement to furnish proofs of the origin of the goods within a reasonable time. On and after January 1st next consular invoices will be required.

—The sensational attempt to negotiate three false bills of 5,000,000\$ each has turned out to be only a very common little swindle. An importer wanted to make a good impression on his dupes, so he worked these bills into his papers and then got into jail for it. No one but a fool would try to negotiate a bill for 5,000,000\$ in Rio de Janeiro.

—The municipal council is again at its old game of swindling the kout-blacks on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula. The council is evidently determined that those kout-blacks shall not enjoy life in Brazil if it is possible to prevent it. When the council can first time, we would direct its attention to those Rua Direita kout-blacks, who now own the whole sidewalk.

—It is to be feared that the *Journal's* reader is sadly in need of rest. In an article on slavery in Morocco published this morning he makes the editor say, "O. Allen, secretario da Sociedade Botânica anti-esclavista," etc. An "Anti-Slavery Botanical Society" is something new in this small world of ours—even to the vernal magnification of a juuof-reader.

—Treasury notes of 1\$ and 50\$, both of the 5th estampa, are worth during the present month only 980 reis and 49\$, the discount being 2%. On 200\$ notes of the same estampa the discount is 60% and consequently they are worth only 80\$. In September their value will be only 70\$ and in October only 60\$. The 1\$ and 50\$ notes will be worth in October only 960 reis and 48\$.

—The 4th police delegate on the 13th asked for warrants for the arrest of Alberto Pereira, Antonio Pereira de Carvalho and Ferreira Junior, all involved in the question between the Banco Mercantil do Brazil and Banco Concórdia e Mercantil. Alberto Pereira published on the 14th an article stating that he had been deceived by Amelio Ferreira de Andrade, incorporator of the former bank.

—The recent mischievous action of the police in prohibiting a representation of Carlos Gomes' new opera *Condor* before having a general rehearsal, is exciting much comment in the press. The leading seems to be gaining ground that it is quite time to put an end to police interference in such matters. The restrictions and petty oversight exercised by the Conservatorio (dramatic censors), the police and the fire department, all of whom manage to consume a very large number of "dead-head" tickets, has become extremely vexatious and is now felt to be wholly unjustifiable. With all the liberty guaranteed to Brazilians by the constitution it ought not to be difficult to secure the abolition of these official impositions.

Coffee.—The market was quiet up to Thursday when a weaker exchange, again brought exporters into the market for some 20,000 bags, and strengthened the idea of holders considerably. As Saturday was a church holiday the business done on Thursday about covers the transaction for the week. On the 14th brokers quoted as we give below. Receipts are smaller than during the preceding week, and is evident that through bad management, or want of roasting

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